# SYNOPSIS OF DICERANDRA (LABIATAE)

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Like *Conradina, Dicerandra* is a small genus confined to the Southeastern United States. Long known to comprise three annual species, it must now be redefined to include a woody-based perennial. The primary generic character is the presence of a spur-like or horn-like appendage on the anther sacs. All the known species are also characterized by being largely glabrous and having the calyx white or roseate at the mouth. All are typically fall-blooming (but see special notes on numbers 1 and 3). The summit of the taproot and base of stem are often swollen, presumably the effect of some parasitic organism, but the cause is not known.

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DICERANDRA Bentham, Bot. Reg. 15: t.1300. 1830. (Not seen; taken from Bentham in DC., Prodr. 12: 242. 1848.) New name for *Ceranthera* Elliott, Sketch Bot. S.C. & Ga. 2: 1822. (Not *Ceranthera* Beauvois, 1807, nor Rafinesque, 1818.) Elliott's only species, *C. linearifolia,* is automatically the type.

KEY TO THE SPECIES

1a. Stamens prominently exserted; lower lip of calyx 1.5—3.0 mm. long, divided ¼—½ into two wide-based, acuminate teeth

2a. Perennial, woody below, with numerous erect to ascending branches from near base; corolla white or yellowish white with purple dots . . . . . . . . . . 1. *D. frutescens*

2b. Annual, unbranched or with few spreading to ascending branches well above base; corolla pale to deep lavender or reddish purple with darker dots

3a. Peduncles (except at uppermost nodes) evident, usually well-developed, few-flowered, the inflorescence rather loose; anther horns acuminate . . . . . . . . . . 2. *D. linearifolia*

3b. Peduncles absent or very short, the flowers numerous and crowded in the axils of leaves or leafy bracts; anther horns obtuse or barely acute . . . . . . . . . . 3. *D. densiflora*

1b. Stamens included; lower lip of calyx 2.5—4.0 mm. long, divided nearly to base into two narrow, long-acuminate teeth . . . . . . . . . . 4. *D. odoratissima*

1. D. **frutescens** Shinners, sp. nov. Suffrutex parvula ad 50 cm. alta glabra nisi ad nodos superiores, pedunculos, pedicellos, calyces (basin

versus solum) corollas (extus solum). Folia sessilia vel subsessilia, oblongo-linearia (in novellis linearia), integerrima, obtusa, subcoriacea, punctata, inferiora 12—17 mm. longa 1.8—2.6 mm. lata, superiora minora. Pedunculi breves vel subnulli bracteati uniflori. Pedicelli dimidium calycis aequantes. Calyx subtubulosus 13-nervosus 7.5—8.5 mm. longus limbo albido. Corolla extus pilosula alba vel luteola labio inferiore rubro-punctato; tuba apicem versus reflexa modo generis *Conradinae*. Stamina exserta; antherae rubro-purpureae valde aristatae. Stylus exsertus pilosulus bifidus. HOLOTYPE: sandy scrub, 20 miles south of Sebring, along Rt. 27, Highlands Co., Florida, *F. H. Sargent 6600,* 28 August 1953 (SMU). "Habitat: sandy scrub." PARATYPES (all from Highlands Co., Florida): Lake Placid, *L. J. Brass 15604,* 9 September 1945 (GH). "Gregarious locally in sandscrub; aromatic perennial about 50 cm. high; calyx lobes white; corolla white or yellow, purple-spotted." In scrub near Lake Placid, *J. B. McFarlin 10559,* 7 October 1936 (FLAS, GH). Route 8-A, Hicoria, *Brass 14646,* 16 February 1945 (half-dead stems with new sprouts, both leafy and flowering) (GH). "Very abundant on roadsides in sandscrub; bushy, woody herb to 50 cm.; aromatic; flowers white, prominently marked with purple." Sandhills near Lake Stearns, *John K. Small & Paul Matthaus 11613,* 8 January 1925 (long past flowering) (NY). PARATYPES from Sumter Co., Florida: sandy scrub, 5 miles west of Wildwood, *E. West,* 22 September 1938 (FLAS). Dry sandy road bank 7 miles west of Wildwood, *West & Arnold,* 8 November 1946 (in fruit) (FLAS).

The Small & Matthaus collection had been labelled *Dicerandra,* but later filed with *Conradina,* and was received in the loan of material of that genus from New York. The glabrous leaves made *Conradina* seem unlikely, and in the course of working over *Dicerandra,* an anomalous specimen received as *Ceranthera linearifolia* (now the holotype of the new species) revealed its true identity. The long-exserted stamens with conspicuously horned anthers, the white-lipped calyx, and the glabrous leaves are all characteristic of *Dicerandra.* The shrubby habit and the bent corolla-tube suggest *Conradina,* but hardly call for a merger of the two genera. *D. frutescens* adds still another to the many restricted endemics of the Florida Lake Region.

2. D. LINEARIFOLIA (Elliott) Bentham, Bot. Reg. 15: t. 1300. 1830. *Ceranthera linearifolia* Elliott, Sketch Bot. S.C. & Ga. 2: 94. 1822. "Grows abundantly in the high pine barren ridges between the Flint and Chatahouchie rivers" (in extreme southwestern Georgia, where it is reported as "frequent" by Thorne, 1954). "Flowers September and October." No type is preserved, according to Weatherby (1942). *D. linearis* Bentham, Lab. Gen. et Sp. p. 413. 1832—1836. (Not seen. Apparently only a slip of the pen; Bentham himself gives this as synonym of *D. linearifolia* in DC., Prodr. 12: 243 (1848.)

This is the most widespread and most frequently collected member of the genus. The rather outlying record cited below from Palm Beach

Co., Florida, is based on an A. H. Curtiss collection (without number) dated 20 May 1895 (GH). I suspect an error in labelling; both locality and date are questionable. Coastal Alabama through northern Florida to southern Georgia. Specimens seen from the following states and counties. ALABAMA. Baldwin. FLORIDA. Alachua, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Holmes, Jackson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Palm Beach, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, Washington. GEORGIA. Baker, Berrien, Jenkins, Taylor.

3. D. DENSIFLORA Bentham in DC., Prodr. 12: 243. 1848. "In Florida orientali (h. Torr.!)" (specimen not seen). *Ceranthera densiflora* (Bentham) Gray, Syn. Fl. N.A. 2 pt. 1: 365. 1878. Northern peninsular Florida; doubtfully South Carolina (see remarks below), and said by Small (1933) to extend into Georgia. FLORIDA. Alachua, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Lafayette, Levy, Suwanee, Volusia, SOUTH CAROLINA. Locality not given, *Curtis,* "ex Herb. H. P. Sartwell" (GH). Possibly an error in labelling. For the Jasper County record of Ahles et al., see under next species.

4. D. ODORATISSIMA Harper, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 28: 479. 1901. TYPE: dry sand-hills near Seventeen-Mile Creek, Coffee Co., Georgia, *Roland M. Harper 695* (isotype, GH). Additional specimens seen from Berrien Co., Georgia, and Jasper Co., South Carolina. The latter were reported as *D. densiflora* by Ahles, Bell and Radford (1958); they differ from the others in having calyx roseate at the mouth instead of white. The corolla in this species is white.

REFERENCES

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